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09/921158

Glen L. Nuttall

April 11, 2006

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Re: Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CLOSING VASCULAR  
PUNCTURE USING HEMOSTATIC MATERIAL

Letters Patent No. 6,890,342

Issued: May 10, 2005

Our Reference: LOMAU.138A

**Certificate**

APR 20 2006

**of Correction**

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for filing is a Certificate of Correction in connection with the above-identified patent.

Enclosed are copies of relevant pages of the specification as filed, Information Disclosure Statement filed February 6, 2004 and the Office Action Response filed on August 24, 2004 showing the text as presented by Applicant. The following table shows the correlation between Applicant's submitted documents and the associated error in the issued patent that is to be corrected.

Original		Issued Patent	
Page	Line	Column	Line
IDS filed 02/06/04, item 11		2	50
Specification, Paragraph [0074], line 2		10	20
Page 3 of Amendment filed 08/24/04, Claim 10, line 10		12	60

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San Diego  
619-235-8550

San Francisco  
415-954-4114

Los Angeles  
310-551-3450

Riverside  
951-781-9231

San Luis Obispo  
805-547-5580

Commissioner for Patents

April 11, 2006

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As the errors cited in the Certificate of Correction were incurred through the fault of the Patent Office, no fee is believed to be required. However, please charge our Deposit Account No. 11-1410 for any fees that may be incurred with this request.

Respectfully submitted,

Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP



Glen L. Nuttall

Registration No. 46,188

Customer No. 20,995

Enclosures

2431323  
030906

APR 21 2006

**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

**PATENT NO.** : 6,890,342  
**APPLICATION NO.** : 09/921,158  
**ISSUE DATE** : May 10, 2005  
**INVENTOR(S)** : Wolff M. Kirsch, Yong Hua Zhu

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

On Page 2, Column 2, U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS, line 50, Delete "Ginn et al." and insert – Ginn et al. --, therefor.

At Column 10, line 20, delete "artely" and insert – artery --, therefor.

At Column 12, line 60, in Claim 14, after "catheter" delete ",", and insert --; --, therefor.

2431274  
030906

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DOCKET NO. LOMAU.138A

**APR 21 2006**



# COPY

SHEET 1 OF 1

FORM PTO-1449

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICEATTY. DOCKET NO.  
LOMAU.138AAPPLICATION NO.  
09/921,158**INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT  
BY APPLICANT**

(USE SEVERAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

APPLICANT  
Zhu, et al.FILING DATE  
August 1, 2001GROUP  
3731**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

EXAMINER INITIAL		DOCUMENT NUMBER	DATE	NAME	CLASS	SUBCLASS	FILING DATE (IF APPROPRIATE)
	1	6,197,042	03/06/01	Ginn, et al.			
	2	6,277,140	08/21/01	Ginn, et al.			
	3	6,391,048	05/21/02	Ginn, et al.			
	4	6,461,364	10/08/02	Ginn, et al.			
	5	6,623,510	09/23/03	Carley, et al.			
	6	6,626,918	09/30/03	Ginn, et al.			
	7	6,632,238	10/14/03	Ginn, et al.			
	8	US 2002/0002386 A1	01/03/02	Ginn, et al.			
	9	US 2002/0072768 A1	06/13/02	Ginn			
	10	US 2002/0077656 A1	06/20/02	Ginn, et al.			
	11	US 2002/0077657 A1	06/20/02	Ginn, et al.			
	12	US 2002/0147479 A1	10/10/02	Aldrich			
	13	US 2003/0023267 A1	01/30/03	Ginn			
	14	US 2003/0045893 A1	03/06/03	Ginn			
	15	US 2003/0050665 A1	03/13/03	Ginn			
	16	US 2003/0078598 A1	04/24/03	Ginn, et al.			
	17	US 2003/0158577 A1	08/21/03	Ginn, et al.			
	18	US 2003/0158578 A1	08/21/03	Pantages, et al.			

**FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS**

EXAMINER INITIAL		DOCUMENT NUMBER	DATE	COUNTRY	CLASS	SUBCLASS	TRANSLATION	
							YES	NO

EXAMINER INITIAL	OTHER DOCUMENTS (INCLUDING AUTHOR, TITLE, DATE, PERTINENT PAGES, ETC.)	

H:\DOCS\GLN\GLN-7374.DOC\020504

IDS filed 02/06/04

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EXAMINER	DATE CONSIDERED
*EXAMINER: INITIAL IF CITATION CONSIDERED, WHETHER OR NOT CITATION IS IN CONFORMANCE WITH MPEP 609; DRAW LINE THROUGH CITATION IF NOT IN CONFORMANCE AND NOT CONSIDERED, INCLUDE COPY OF THIS FORM WITH NEXT COMMUNICATION TO APPLICANT.	

hemostatic sponge 120, the highly elastic layer 124 will immediately retract, substantially sealing the hole 82. Since the hemostatic sponge layer 122 is connected to the elastic layer 124, the sponge material 122 will also be retracted, closing the hole. Accordingly, not only will the hole be sealed, but the hemostatic material 122 will fill the hole 82 so as to be placed directly in the path of blood b coming from the vascular wound w. Accordingly, more thorough and speedier blood clotting is achieved.

[0072] In the embodiment illustrated in **Figures 1-9**, the catheter comprises a single-lumen catheter. In another embodiment (not shown), the elongate catheter has a first lumen comprising a tube that extends from the distal end opening to the proximal end opening and slidably accommodates the guidewire therewithin. The outer wall of the catheter defines a second lumen that concentrically surrounds the first lumen. The holes through the outer wall of the catheter open into the second lumen. Additionally, an access lumen communicates with the second lumen. In this embodiment, the distal and proximal openings, which accommodate the guidewire, do not communicate with the second lumen, which lumen communicates with the source of suction through the access lumen. Accordingly, in this embodiment, there may be less of a chance that body fluids will be drawn into the catheter through the distal and proximal guidewire openings than in an embodiment employing a single lumen. However, the single-lumen catheter can be less expensive to manufacture and can be expected to have a smaller diameter than the dual-lumen catheter.

[0073] Portions of the above-described embodiments share certain aspects with the apparatus disclosed in co-pending U.S. Application Serial No. 09/325,982, filed on June 4, 1999, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. **Figures 28-31 and 48-50** of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/325,982 show some embodiments of retractors and a catheter that may be used in accordance with certain embodiments.

[0074] **Figure 17** shows another additional embodiment wherein a lock apparatus 130 is employed to help hold the sponge 80 in place against the artery wall 98. The lock apparatus 130 is preferably slidably disposed about the catheter 32 between the push member 84 and the sponge 80. The lock apparatus 130 accompanies the sponge 80 as it is advanced into position on the blood vessel wall 98 surrounding the vascular wound w. The lock apparatus 130 has arms that preferably are configured to allow movement through tissue 96 toward the wound

4. (Original) The method of Claim 1 additionally comprising applying adhesive to a portion of the blood vessel adjacent the puncture wound prior to advancing the hemostatic material into contact with the blood vessel.

5. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1 additionally comprising applying a flowable adhesive to the hemostatic material after the material has been advanced into contact with the outer wall of the blood vessel.

6. (Original) The method of Claim 1 additionally comprising providing a viewing portion communicating with the lumen and adapted to enable identification of bodily fluids drawn through the lumen.

7. (Original) The method of Claim 6, wherein the catheter is substantially transparent, and the viewing portion comprises the catheter.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1 additionally comprising providing a push member having a distal end and being adapted to move longitudinally relative to the outer surface of the catheter, and engaging the hemostatic material with the distal end of the push member and advancing the push member so as to advance the hemostatic material over the catheter and into contact with the outer wall of the blood vessel.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 8 additionally comprising holding the hemostatic material in position using the push member while removing the catheter from the blood vessel wound.

10. (Previously Presented) A method for closing a blood vessel wound, comprising:  
providing a guidewire extending through the wound and out of the patient;

providing an elongate catheter;

advancing the catheter over the guidewire so that a portion of the catheter extends through the wound and a portion extends out of the wound, an outer diameter of the catheter adjacent the wound being greater than an outer diameter of the wound so that the catheter engages edges of the wound so as to substantially plug the wound;

providing a hemostatic material;

positioning the hemostatic material substantially circumferentially around an outer surface of the catheter; and

advancing the hemostatic material distally over the elongate catheter so that the hemostatic material engages an outer wall of the blood vessel adjacent the wound.

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